

No sum of money is too great for the State to spend to accomplish the preservation of its water routes; no sum is too small to squander in idle and fruitless efforts to accomplish the impossible. We believe this matter can be settled in a business manner, and that to do this the first step is to secure accurate and trustworthy information in regard to what land is necessary to take, and what it will cost to secure it. This, however, must be secured by a course of study, by investigation, debate, and legislative action. The busy every day throughout, every winter the forests; if its ravages cannot be stopped, it will have done its work, and Adirondack forests will be past saving. believe, therefore, in prompt, careful, energetic measures, based upon accurate complete information; we do not believe in the future of this great State should be

But these gentlemen have often before disregarded the design and destroyed what was essential to its integrity, and there are now building at Mount St. Vincent what they call a Queen Anne cottage! They say it will be an ornament to the Park; that it will be a handsome edifice on the crown of the hill, where it will form a dominant feature in the landscape, and give a distinct character to roadside tavern business to that conspicuous locality. This is directly contrary to the spirit of the design of the Park.

From the beginning, every construction in the Park that was required for the accommodation of the public, and which has been in accordance with the design, has been so disposed as to be hardly possible a feature in the scenery. A few exceptions to this rule occur only in those cases where the design of the Park has been disregarded through ignorance or force. The propriety of this principle is manifest when we consider the purpose for which the Park was established, and for which a large amount of its cost has been expended.

It is questionable if a refreshment place required at all in this part of the Park, may be true that the atmosphere of taste and elegance surrounding a refectory in the Park

Railroad if he would. But he wouldn't. He has always been noted for his rigid separation of his duties as a public servant from his financial interests. This is undoubtedly the reason he has prospered so marvelously and has grown so rich on small salaries, but he displayed a high old Roman virtue the other day, and declined. He felt that he couldn't "properly, while Senator, act as President of the company." And he couldn't resign his seat in the Senate, because a horrid Democrat would be elected in his place.

But this is not the only thing he has done. He also has long term of service in the Senate yet. Besides, Northern Pacific is down, and Honorable JOHN VERNER succeeds.

The visit to England with a team of Philadelphia cricketers has just arranged for the end of May is a real novelty. American boys and American riflemen, oarsmen, and baseball players have contended for British honors but hitherto Americans have not ventured seek laurels on British cricket fields. The commendable feature about the Philadelphia project is that it sends over a genuine American team—not one composed of naturalized players, but a team of the best of our own cricket in England at Rugby or Eton or Harrow, or a team bolstered up by two or three English professionals, but a representative body of native born and bred amateurs. Philadelphia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—While attention drawn to the frauds committed upon petitioners for patents, another class of victims should not be forgotten. During the last year, the Treasury received 16,758 applications for arrears of pay and bounty were filed in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury. The number of such applications for the year preceding has been 15,000. The number was then justly regarded as prodigious enough, inasmuch as for the twelve months before the aggregate had been but 3,993. Why a decline of this character, instead of gradual decrease with the lapse of time, as they should do, suddenly occurred, is not clear, but it is a fact.

The answer is that this increase is due solely to the greed of claim agents, who cheat their victims out of their fee, and put the government to much trouble, for applicants are obliged to furnish affidavits, and the State attorneys show that out of every hundred of the present applications for arrears of pay and bounty, not five have the faintest merit and not five are made through the voluntary action of the claimants. The system is practically one of swindling.

Judge Buckner of Missouri Abandons the Free Trade Cause.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

No, sir, you can put me down as against the practical tariff agitation.

During the past two months the State Chamber of Commerce Association have received and distributed 3,765 pamphlets, and 6,370 weed cutters, which have been received, and the demand for pamphlets is still great. Contributions should be sent to 79 Fourth avenue.

It becomes more and more evident that our existing enervating and brain-taxing law there are ills in the treatment of which all sentiment should be put aside, and nothing but physiological and social laws and necessities acted upon. It will prove distressingly and all hard in many cases, but it must be done, and it must be done. Waterbury says upon it, "It can do in cases of lunacy if it does." In cases of typhoid fever, small-pox, and similar diseases. The community, the family, as well as the patients, would all be the better and it safer for it.

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Waterbury's Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Since the Willis will key bill was introduced the prospect for its passage has been improved. Waterbury, a prominent legislator from one of the largest Northern States, has moved to Mr. Willis and said to him that its passage was impossible, and he urged quite as fervent attention to this question is shared by leading legislators on both sides, despite the confidence of the Ring's agents. The proposition to do away entirely with interest will be hardest opposed by the supporters of Waterbury's bill. The Ring will not object to paying it. The lifting of the tax wholly would mean the monopoly which it confers on the Ring. The object of the speculators is to keep on the tax for a time, postpone the payment. If the scheme works it will result in a showered millions extra to the pockets of the Ring.

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the wares. From one end to the other, there are a small wall of ice. Most of the cars cannot be seen all the way through. The cars are filled solid with ice, and the spaces between the wheels under the entire length of the train is a miniature Mammoth Cave—a gallery of stalactites and stalagmites. Several of the cars have carved in them, and with the weight of the ice, it is a very beautiful design of ice."

—Blunsken Vinayak Rajwade, who was taught English in St. Mary's Jesuit College in Bombay is studying glass making in Clayton, Missouri, where he has been one of a small group of students, the first of whom an association of gentlemen in Bombay have sent to America to study the manufacture of paper, machine, porcelain, leather, and enamel dyeing and printing. The reporter for the Philadelphia Record has been in Clayton, Missouri, and has written an interesting article. I have passed first in a competitive examination of students at St. Mary's College. I have studied chemistry for two years and much of what I have learned I depend upon to help me in my present undertaking. I have learned a great deal of the factors of glass making, and I know how to make glassware that must be imported. The raw material is the soda ash, can be imported from England. The trouble here has a patriotic desire to establish such industry in India. I have been able to raise a considerable quantity of money to back such enterprises. If we could learn the arts we must know here, for the purpose of introducing them in India, Rajwade arrived in St. Mary's College last year, and he is now studying in the Worcester Institute of Technology. He went there to Moore Brothers glass factory, in Clayton, S. B. I began by taking his place in the city house, and he has